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ABSTRACT

A project's main objective was to work actively with nine female law enforcement recruits to improve their overall performance in the firearms course and enable them to pass their Florida firearms qualifying exam. To achieve this objective, the Fire Arms Training System (FATS) was developed, including the use of the buddy system, the development of special training modules, and the opportunity for practice in a nonthreatening environment using a laser gun. Results showed a definite improvement in the weapons qualifying exam scores of female recruits. Following a brief project description, a brochure on the firearm training system is appended. The three training modules in the series for the preparation of recruit officers who have not had experience or previous training in firearms are also appended. Each module consists of a list of objectives, informative material, self-checks, and self-check answers. Topics covered in these modules include information about the weapon the officer will be using, safety considerations, the relationship between the officer's duties and the use of the weapon as a tool to carry out those duties, fundamentals of good shooting, deadly force, and exercises to develop specific physical strengths and stamina to use the weapon and pass the range test. The final appendix is a test description of qualifying at the range. (YLB)

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ED285990

Final Report

Project No. DVE

From July 1, 1986 to June 30, 1987

Firearms Training Systems for Females

Mid-Florida Technical Institute
Law Enforcement Academy
2900 Oak Ridge Road
Orlando, Florida 32809

Dr. Ken McCreedy

The project reported herein was conducted pursuant to a grant from the Division of Vocational Adult and Community Education, Florida Department of Education. Contractors undertaking such projects are encouraged to express freely their professional judgements in the conduct of the project. Points of view or opinions stated do not, therefore, necessarily represent the official position of policy of the Florida Department of Education.

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Preface

The purpose of this project was to provide special firearms training to female law enforcement recruits. Although the number of female officers is growing, there is a disproportionate number of female recruits who have difficulty qualifying and/or excelling in the use of firearms. Research indicated that women officers had difficulty because of lack of prior experience with weapons and lack of upper body strength. This project was intended to provide background weapons information, one-on-one application of basic firearms techniques, and weapons practice in a non-threatening environment in order to increase the range test success rate of female recruits. The products and training reflected here are a result of cooperative effort among the Orange County Public Schools, Mid-Florida Technical Institute and the Central Florida Criminal Justice Institute.

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Abstract

Statistics clearly show that female recruits have difficulty qualifying on the firing range. Even after remedial training, many are not able to successfully attain minimum standards. During in-service qualifications, many women are borderline shooters, and some require remediation to meet the minimum standards. Some of the causes of these problems are traced to physical and psychological factors. These two factors can be overcome by special training that includes:

a. background information about the use of weapons in law enforcement.
b. general information about (police) weapons.
c. exercises for building upper body strength.
d. practice (prior to the range) on the Fire Arms Training System (FATS).

The project's main objective was to work actively with female recruits to improve their overall performance in the firearms course and help enable them to pass their firearms qualifying exam. In order to achieve this objective, a system of training was developed which included the use of the buddy system, the development of special training modules and the opportunity for practice in a non-threatening environment using a laser gun (FATS).

The results of the present project, although only recently in operation, show a definite improvement in the weapons qualifying exam scores of female recruits. Projecting these figures would indicate that using the approach described here definitely increases the female recruit's chances of success at the range. These findings would also indicate that this method would be successful used as part of inservice training for current female law enforcement officers.

Introduction

The purpose of this project was to provide a special training program to female recruit law enforcement officers attending the Central Florida Criminal Justice (Law Enforcement) Institute. The training program was especially intended for those recruits who had no previous experience and/or training in the use of firearms.

Experience of female law enforcement officer's and recruit instructors indicated that women may face two major barriers to success at the firing range; a physiological barrier and a psychological barrier. Physiologically, women have a weaker shoulder girdle, the group of muscles that enable an individual to hold a gun in the proper shooting position. In addition, women have weaker grip strength. These two factors make it very difficult for the typical female to hold a firearm correctly and repeatedly. Therefore, women need help in acquiring shoulder, arm, and hand muscle strength.

Psychologically, most female recruits are not prepared to use weapons. Typically, little girls are not brought up using weapons. Most frequently, if fathers hunt or target practice, they teach their sons, not their daughters, these skills. Fathers take sons, not daughters, hunting or to a turkey shoot, so girls don't have the recreational exposure to guns that creates a positive view of weapons. They also don't have the experience with using a .22 rifle or .20 gauge shotgun that would provide practical, if not sophisticated, firearms skills. In our western society, girls are taught to take care of dolls, look after little siblings, and to cook. In general, girls are taught to nurture and extend life. Because of obvious associations between ammunitions and war, between handguns and assassinations, between shotguns and murders, girls may have seen weapons only in the context of destroying life.

The combination of these two barriers, one physical and one attitudinal, and there is a case for predicting failure with weapons, especially upon first exposure and use of those weapons.

Statistics of local law enforcement agencies support these notions. The percentage of female officers on the Orlando Police Department and the Orange County Sheriff's Department is approximately 15 percent. According to the in-service firearms records of these departments, almost 50 percent of the female officers were borderline shooters that, during departmental qualification, passed with the minimum score allowed. An additional 20 percent of female recruits actually failed and had to be remediated. In comparison, only 2 percent of the male officers required remediation. Female officers need to be able to compete equitably with males, and must perform the daily function of patrol, confident of their ability to defend themselves and the public.

Similar statistics, gathered by the instructors of the law enforcement academy, showed that female trainees had difficulty qualifying on the firing range due to lack of strength (shoulder and hand) and lack of experience with firearms. However, criminal justice agencies have documented results showing that female trainees were brought up to a level of strength and proficiency enabling them to receive qualifying and requalifying scores on the actual firing range after training on a computerized indoor firing system. For this reason, a training program, with the Fire Arms Training System (FATS) as its basic core, was developed to address these two major barriers.

Methods

Background

Because of the statistics and the psychological barriers described earlier, project objectives for female recruits were developed which included the following:

- o The female trainee will develop shoulder and hand strength using the computerized firing range before entering the firearms course or before requalifying.
- o The female trainee will develop eye-hand coordination using the handgun and video discs before entering the firearms course or before requalifying. The trainee will develop judgment skills about use of firearms before entering the firearms course or before requalifying.

There were forty-one (41) female recruits enrolled at the law enforcement academy during the 1986-87 school year. Of those, there were nine (9) female recruits who used the Fire Arms Training System (FATS) before going to the range (FATS was not available until June, 1987, and therefore not available to the other thirty-two female recruits). Of those nine, all passed their range weapons test.

The Central Florida Criminal Justice Institute has had over 15 Basic Law Enforcement classes and over 20 Basic Corrections classes from which information was compiled as presented in Table One below.

TABLE ONE

Class	No. of Females	Failed First Qualification	Remediated	Passed After Remediation	Total No. Failed
Law Enf.	30	9	5	5	3
Correc.	200	55	41	30	25

Out of approximately 30 female law enforcement students, nine failed the first qualification; out of approximately 200 female correction students, 55 failed. Five law enforcement recruits and 41 corrections recruits were remediated. From those remediated, all the law enforcement recruits passed. Thirty corrections recruits passed. Some females did not receive remedial training. Those females that received remedial training did not receive a standardized program. Many females also have remedial training during the qualification week that does not show in the statistics. The total number of female law enforcement trainees that failed firearms was three. The total number of corrections was 25. In comparison, only five males out of approximately 1299, law enforcement and corrections combined, have failed from lack of firearms qualification.

Objectives and Activities

The activities related to the goals and objectives of this project were incorporated within the regular law enforcement recruit training program. The Central Florida Criminal Justice Institute is part of Mid-Florida Technical Institute, a designated area vo-tech. The Criminal Justice Institute offers a variety of training to area law enforcement agencies including the training of law enforcement recruits. Recruits are sent to the institute from over 25 area agencies to participate in 425 hours of intense classroom and hands-on training. Within the total training program there is a 40-hour firearms training course. That firearms course was the focus of this special project. Records indicated that female recruits usually did poorly in this portion of the program, while doing relatively well in other aspects of law enforcement training. Research also indicated that special training could alleviate this problem for most female recruits.

Participants in this project included:

a. Instructors of the Criminal Justice Institute responsible for training recruits from approximately twenty-five area agencies.

b. Nine (9) female law enforcement recruits from local agencies attending the Corrections Recruit Class Number 24.

The activities were planned and implemented in order to achieve the goal of improving women recruit scores on the firearms range test. The activities were incorporated in regular training procedures in the following manner:

a. A brochure (Appendix A) was designed to attract female recruits to the institute. The brochure especially focused on the FATS machine.

b. Upon pre-registration, Law Enforcement Recruit Officer training Module One (Appendix B) was presented to female recruits. The purpose of the module was to provide basic firearms training information.

c. After the first recruit training session, Law Enforcement Recruit Officer Training Module Two (Appendix C) was presented to female recruits. This module provided information on firearms use by law enforcement officers.

d. After the second classroom session, Law Enforcement Recruit Officer Training Module Three (Appendix D) was provided to female recruits. This module included range procedures and exercises for upper body strength and development.

e. Female recruits were trained in firearm use by using the Firearms Training System (FATS). Recruits were provided with a laser handgun and rounds to practice sight alignment, grip, stance, and trigger squeeze and overall accuracy and skill. The purpose of the practice was to prepare female recruits to succeed at the firing range, although all recruits could use the system.

f. Remedial instruction for recruits was provided by instructors using the FATS machine if skill deficits were noted in the areas of trigger squeeze, sight alignment, grip and stance.

g. Only after succeeding on the FATS machine were female recruits assigned to the range. Training at the range followed normal operating procedures (Appendix E).

The Central Florida Criminal Justice Institute Board of Trustees acted as the advisory committee for this project. The committee offered guidance regarding the needs and standards of various local agencies. The committee communicated the special project's goals to agencies in order to attract female recruits.

The buddy system was implemented on an informal and limited basis in the law enforcement recruit. (Change in personnel affected the use of this system.) The buddy system provides a more experienced individual to act as a helper to the new recruit. This helper is to offer encouragement and support to the new recruit as she encounters some degree of frustration and deals with psychological and physiological barriers.

Findings and Analysis

Introduction

Because the project was funded later than anticipated, the implementation of the grant project activities were delayed. For example, the Firearms Training System (FATS) machine, central to project goals, was received April, 1987, and related inservice training for instructors was not available until May 26, 1987. This meant that the project participants would include only as many female recruits as would be available in the time period from June to July, 1987. In addition, there was an unexpected transfer of the original on-site project coordinator. Therefore the findings of this project, although positive, were somewhat limited in number of participants.

Major Finding

The project goal was to actively work with female trainees to improve their overall performance in the firearms course. The Firearms Training System, special training materials, and regular and remedial instruction were used to accomplish this goal.

The overall finding of this project was that all nine female recruits participating in the project activities passed the recruit qualification. This result shows a significant increase over past female recruit range qualifications scores. In the past, records indicated that at least 20 percent of female recruits failed to qualify at the range.

It should be noted that of the total 28 recruits in class number 24, all qualified at the range. The class population is described below in Table Two.

TABLE TWO

Females		Males	
Black	4	Black	2
White	4	White	16
Hispanic	1	Hispanic	1
	9		19

It would appear that the project had a significant positive impact on female recruit firearms qualifying success and may have even positively affected other recruits. The range test is presented in Appendix E.

Other Results

Several of the projects materials and activities were not quantifiable given the short duration of the project. The modules, buddy system, and physical exercises were all well-received by instructors and recruits, but their effects have not yet been measured.

Summary

It appears that additional firearms training, especially the training provided by instructors and the FATS machine does help correct most recruits firearms skills deficiencies. By standardizing recruit training and offering remedial instruction, more women would be successful in firearms use.

APPENDIX A

Firearms Training Systems

Brochure

FIREARMS TRAINING SYSTEMS

f.a.t.s.

™

Central Florida Criminal Justice Institute

2950 West Oak Ridge Road
Orlando, Florida 32809
Phone: (305) 859-2512

The Central Florida Criminal Justice Institute has added a Firearms Training System (F.A.T.S.) as a training aid to assist female shooters in accomplishing the weapons familiarization and range qualification section of the state required recruit curriculum, and improving in-service qualification scores.

What is a Firearms Training System machine? (F.A.T.S.)

The F.A.T.S. machine is a computerized indoor firing range that consists of a computer, a projector, a printer, a large screen, and a firearm that has been modified to include a laser. When the pictures, either still shots (targets), or moving scenarios, are projected on the screen, the participant must "fire" at the screen using the modified firearm. The modified firearm produces a small light from the laser that contacts the screen and displays the point of impact. There are no live rounds used, however, the firearm is loaded with a blank that contains a primer, enabling the weapon to produce the sound of a live round being fired.

The system is a useful tool in first identifying shooting problems and then helping to correct those problems before the student ever has to handle a weapon with live ammunition.

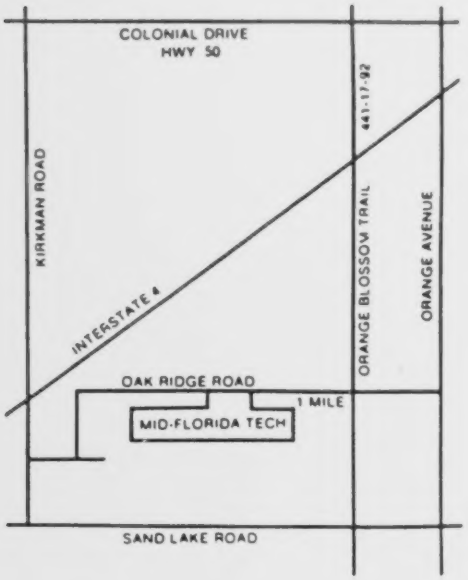
Data gathered by the staff of the law enforcement academy indicate that in general, female trainees have more difficulty qualifying on the firing range due to a lack of strength (shoulder, forearm, and hand) and lack of experience with firearms.

Preliminary results indicate that female trainees can be brought up to a level of strength and proficiency which will enable them to qualify and requalify on the actual firing range after training on a F.A.T.S. machine.

The F.A.T.S. provides an application of basic firearms, techniques, such as trigger squeeze and sight picture, to the beginner, taking advantage of the computer/laser simulation of actual shooting situations without the danger of live ammunition. The student can practice the techniques she will need on the range without the fear associated with using live rounds, thus providing the student with the opportunity to practice safely.

If you are contemplating joining a corrections or law enforcement agency, you may consider attending the Central Florida Criminal Justice Institute to take advantage of the state of the art training in small arms simulators.

Map to Central Florida Criminal Justice Institute



The Institute is located on the campus of Mid-Florida Tech in building 600.

For further details, please write or call at (305) 859-2512.

APPENDIX B

Law Enforcement Recruit Officer

Training Module One

INTRODUCTION TO FIREARMS
MODULE NUMBER ONE
JUNE, 1987

LAW ENFORCEMENT

RECRUIT OFFICER

TRAINING MODULE

CENTRAL FLORIDA CRIMINAL JUSTICE INSTITUTE

PREFACE

THIS TRAINING MODULE IS ONE OF A SERIES DESIGNED FOR THE PREPARATION OF RECRUIT OFFICERS ATTENDING THE CENTRAL FLORIDA CRIMINAL JUSTICE INSTITUTE. THE SERIES IS ESPECIALLY INTENDED FOR THOSE INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE NOT HAD EXPERIENCE OR PREVIOUS TRAINING IN FIREARMS.

THE MODULES ARE USED BY RECRUITS AS PART OF A COURSE IN FIREARMS AND ARE INTENDED TO PROVIDE INFORMATION ABOUT THE WEAPON THE OFFICER WILL BE USING, ITS CARE AND USE, SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS, AND OTHER BASIC INFORMATION. IN ADDITION, THE MODULES WILL ADDRESS THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE OFFICER'S DUTIES (TO PROTECT AND SERVE) AND THE USE OF THE WEAPON AS A TOOL TO CARRY OUT THOSE DUTIES.

THE RECRUIT ALSO RECEIVES CLASS INSTRUCTION WHICH ADDRESSES THE INFORMATION ABOVE, AND LEGAL ASPECTS. HANDS ON PRACTICE IS PROVIDED BY USING THE FIREARMS TRAINING SYSTEM (F.A.T.S.) AND PRACTICE ON THE RANGE.

OBJECTIVES FOR MODULE ONE

GIVEN INFORMATION AND TRAINING, THE RECRUIT WILL:

1. DESCRIBE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE OFFICER'S DUTIES AND THE WEAPON AS A TOOL TO CARRY OUT THOSE DUTIES.
2. IDENTIFY THE PARTS OF THE FIREARM.
3. LIST THE STEPS REQUIRED TO CLEAN THE FIREARM.
4. DESCRIBE THE SAFETY REQUIREMENTS FOR ROUTINE HANDLING OF WEAPONS.
5. DESCRIBE THE AMMUNITION USED FOR THE WEAPON.

INTRODUCTION

HOW DO YOU USE THE RECRUIT MODULES?

THE MODULE YOU READ NOW IS ONE OF THREE SPECIALLY DESIGNED MATERIALS FOR YOU TO USE AS YOU PROCEED THROUGH RECRUIT TRAINING. THE MODULES ARE SELF-PACED; THAT IS, YOU GO THROUGH THE MODULES AT YOUR OWN SPEED. FOR THE MOST PART, THE INFORMATION IS IN SELF-STUDY FORM AND IT WILL COMPLIMENT THE TRAINING YOU RECEIVE IN CLASS, IN PRACTICE SESSIONS, AND AT THE RANGE. YOU SHOULD READ THE INFORMATION HERE, STUDY THE CONTENTS, AND ANSWER THE SELF CHECK QUESTIONS THAT APPEAR AFTER EACH SECTION.

WHY ARE YOU USING THE MODULES?

THE MODULES HAVE BEEN SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR THOSE RECRUITS WHO MAY NOT HAVE HAD PRIOR EXPERIENCE IN USING FIREARMS. THE TRAINING INSTITUTE HAS FOUND THAT RECRUITS WHO HAVE USED GUNS IN THEIR YOUTH AS RECREATION, E.G., TARGET PRACTICE AND HUNTING, HAVE HIGH SUCCESS RATES IN PASSING THE RANGE PORTION OF RECRUIT TRAINING. LIKEWISE, INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE WITH FIREARMS DO WELL AT THE RANGE, E.G., MILITARY VETERANS. IT IS IMPORTANT THAT EVERY FUTURE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER PROGRESSES AS WELL AS POSSIBLE IN TRAINING. THESE MODULES ARE INTENDED TO HELP THE NOVICE BECOME FAMILIAR WITH THE FIREARM AND TO BECOME A GOOD ENTRY LEVEL SHOOTER.

WHAT DOES YOUR TRAINING INCLUDE?

YOU WILL BE READING AND STUDYING, LISTENING TO LECTURES ON SUCH TOPICS AS FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, LEGAL ASPECTS OF FIREARMS, OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES, AND SAFETY. IN ADDITION, YOU WILL BE USING A SIMULATED FIREARMS TRAINING AID. THE FIREARMS TRAINING SYSTEM (F.A.T.S.), WHICH WILL ENABLE YOU TO EVALUATE YOUR SHOOTING SKILL AND TO PRACTICE SHOOTING AND LEARN TO HANDLE THE GUN SAFELY AND EFFECTIVELY. THE F.A.T.S. MACHINE INCLUDES A LASER HANDGUN AND A LIFE SIZE SCREEN THAT ALLOWS FOR TARGET PRACTICE AND PRACTICE IN TYPICAL LIFELIKE SITUATIONS. YOU WILL ALSO GO TO THE RANGE TO PRACTICE USING THE REGULAR HANDGUN.

USE THIS MODULE BY READING THE MATERIAL AND COMPLETING THE SELF CHECK EXERCISES.

I. THE FIREARM AND YOU.

THE ROLE OF THE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER IS DEFINED IN A VARIETY OF WAYS AND IS OFTEN DETERMINED BY INDIVIDUAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES. YOU MAY RECALL YOUR FIRST INTRODUCTION TO THE ROLE OF THE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER. IT WAS PROBABLY PART OF A LESSON PRESENTED BY THE KINDERGARTEN OR PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHER WHO PRESENTED THE POLICE OFFICER AS A COMMUNITY HELPER. AS WE EXAMINE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN YOU AND YOUR WEAPON, YOU MAY WANT TO KEEP THAT SIMPLE, BUT POSITIVE DEFINITION IN MIND. THE DUTIES OF A LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER ARE DIVERSE AND INCLUDE RESPONSIBILITIES ASSOCIATED WITH CRIME PREVENTION, PRESERVATION OF PEACE, PROTECTION OF CITIZENS AND PROPERTY, AND SERVICE TO THE COMMUNITY AT LARGE. A SIMPLIFIED SUMMARY OF THE DUTIES MAY BE "TO PROTECT AND SERVE." THIS MEANS THAT AMONG OTHER RESPONSIBILITIES, OFFICERS MUST PERFORM MANY AND VARIED DUTIES, CONFIDENT OF THEIR ABILITY TO DEFEND THEMSELVES AND OTHERS. OFFICERS MUST BE ABLE TO USE A FIREARM EFFECTIVELY, WHICH MEANS THEY MUST BE COMPLETELY KNOWLEDGEABLE OF THE PARTS OF THE WEAPON, THE SAFE WAY TO CARRY AND USE IT, AND THE PROCEDURES FOR CLEANING THE GUN. IT IS THE PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE OFFICER TO MAINTAIN THE WEAPON IN GOOD CONDITION.

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE OFFICER IS TO USE THE WEAPON CORRECTLY. THIS SOUNDS SIMPLE, BUT THE CORRECT USE OF THE WEAPON DE-

MANDS A HIGH DEGREE OF SKILL, BOTH IN EYE-HAND COORDINATION AND IN INTELLECT. YOU MUST LEARN, AS IN NO OTHER DUTY, TO COMBINE PHYSICAL STRENGTH, MENTAL CONCENTRATION, SOUND JUDGMENT, AND DEXTERITY TO CARRY OUT THIS RESPONSIBILITY.

IT IS NOT UNUSUAL FOR RECRUITS WITHOUT FIREARMS EXPERIENCE TO VIEW THE USE OF THE WEAPON AS SOMETHING THEY WOULD REALLY RATHER NOT HAVE TO DO AS AN OFFICER. SOME RECRUITS HAVE EVEN REGARDED THIS DUTY AS REPULSIVE. IF YOU ARE EXPERIENCING FEELINGS RIGHT NOW, SUCH AS DREAD OR UNCERTAINTY, YOU WILL NEED TO EXAMINE THOSE FEELINGS AND LOOK AGAIN AT THE DEFINITION OF THE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER. YOU WILL NEED TO DEVELOP A POSITIVE VIEW OF THE WEAPON. YOUR INSTRUCTORS WILL HELP YOU DO THAT.

THE DUTIES OF THE OFFICER DEMAND THAT THE WEAPON BE WORN AS A PART OF THE UNIFORM. ALSO, CONSIDER THAT MOST OF THE TIME THE WEAPON IS CARRIED AND NOT USED. YOU WILL BE WEARING THE GUN, AND MUCH LIKE THE MARKED LAW ENFORCEMENT VEHICLE, THE BATON, OR EVEN THE K-9, THE GUN IS USED AS A DETERRENT TO CRIME AND TO INSTILL CONFIDENCE IN THE PUBLIC.

AS AN OFFICER, YOU MUST ASSUME THE RESPONSIBILITY OF WEAPON USE, NOT AS AN OPTION, BUT AS A REQUIREMENT OF THE JOB -- IT COMES WITH THE TERRITORY. WHEN YOU AGREE TO BECOME AN OFFICER, YOU AGREE TO TAKE ON ALL THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE JOB. YOU NEED TO BEGIN TO FORM AN ATTITUDE RIGHT NOW TOWARD YOUR WEAPON.

BEGIN TO SEE THE FIREARM AS ONE OF THE MANY TOOLS YOU WILL USE AS YOU PROTECT AND SERVE THE PUBLIC.

II. THE PARTS OF THE FIREARM.

YOU NEED TO LEARN ALL ABOUT THE FIREARMS YOU WILL BE USING. THE FIRST STEP IS TO EXAMINE THE FIREARM AND LEARN ITS PARTS AND HOW IT WORKS. LATER, YOU WILL BE USING A REAL FIREARM, BOTH IN SIMULATED PRACTICE AND AT THE RANGE, AND KNOWING THE PARTS OF THE WEAPON WILL HELP YOU USE IT MORE EFFECTIVELY.

THE REVOLVER -- THE .38 SPECIAL CALIBER REVOLVER IS A HANDGUN. IT IS CALLED A REVOLVER BECAUSE THE CYLINDER ROTATES TO MAKE MULTIPLE AMMUNITION AVAILABLE (RATHER THAN A SINGLE ROUND). THE REVOLVER IS TYPICALLY USED FOR SHORT-RANGE FIRING, THAT IS, WITHIN 25 YARDS. YOUR CHANCES FOR ERROR INCREASE IF YOU USE THE .38 FOR LONGER DISTANCES. IT IS A DEADLY WEAPON AND CAN PENETRATE SUCH OBSTACLES AS PLYWOOD, SHEETROCK, WALLS, AND HOLLOW CORE DOORS. THE REVOLVER WEIGHS ABOUT THREE POUNDS. IT SHOOTS BULLETS UP TO A DISTANCE OF ONE MILE. THE REVOLVER IS THE MOST COMMON WEAPON USED BY LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS. SIX ROUNDS OF AMMUNITION ARE AVAILABLE BEFORE HAVING TO RELOAD.

KNOWING THE PARTS OF THE FIREARM WILL HELP YOU LEARN SLIGHT ALIGNMENT (MODULE 2) AND WILL HELP YOU

SUCCEED ON THE F.A.T.S. MACHINE AND AT THE RANGE. STUDY THE PARTS OF THE REVOLVER BELOW.

THE BARREL

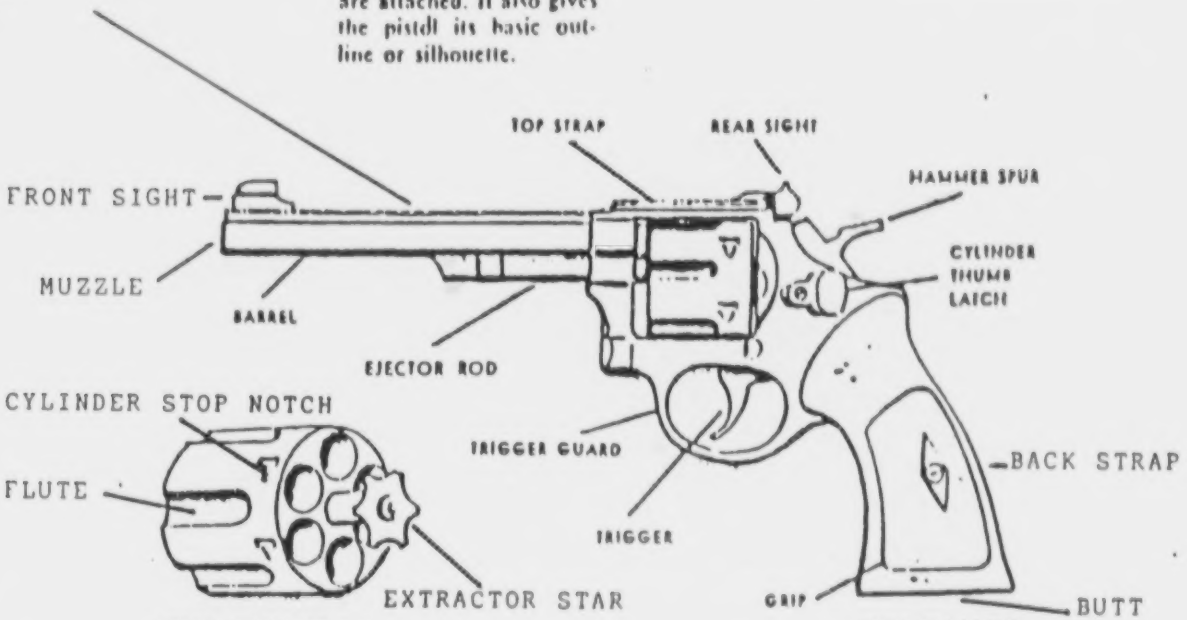
with sights, gives the bullet direction. The spiral rifling imparts a spin which stabilizes the bullet in flight like a football.

THE FRAME

forms the backbone to which all other groups are attached. It also gives the pistol its basic outline or silhouette.

THE ACTION

is the heart of the gun. It contains parts which cock the hammer, move the cylinder or slide and fire the gun.

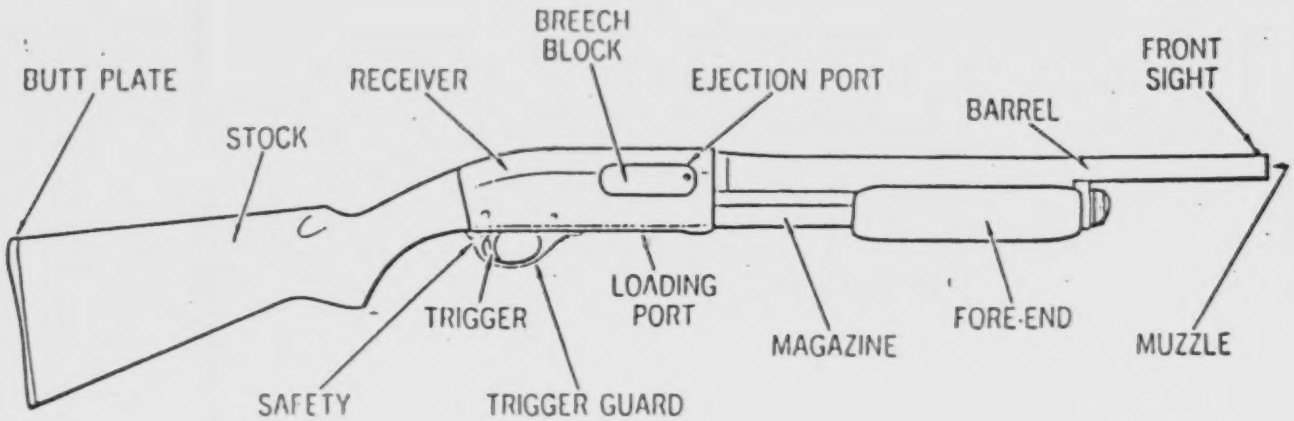


THE CYLINDER

brings a new loaded chamber into line with the barrel and hammer. The group contains the extractor.

REVOLVER

THE SHOTGUN -- THE .12 GAUGE SHOTGUN, USED FOR LONG-RANGE FIRING, ALSO CONTAINS MULTIPLE AMMUNITION ROUNDS. IT- IS USED BY LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS IN SUCH SITUATIONS AS ON MULTIPLE SUBJECTS TO CONTROL RIOTS, WAREHOUSE SEARCHES, AND PRISONER GUARD DUTY. THE SHOTGUN OFTEN PROVIDES A PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECT AS A DETERRENT TO CRIME. IT IS USUALLY KEPT IN THE SQUAD CAR. THE SHOTGUN WEIGHS ABOUT SEVEN POUNDS AND IS ABOUT 40 INCHES LONG. STUDY THE PARTS OF THE SHOTGUN BELOW.



UNLIKE THE REVOLVER, WHICH AUTOMATICALLY PRODUCES THE NEXT ROUND OF AMMUNITION, THE .12 GAUGE SHOTGUN HAS A PUMP MECHANISM. THE PUMP MECHANISM PULLS THE EMPTY HULL OUT OF THE EJECTION PORT AND CHAMBERS ANOTHER ROUND. FOUR TO SEVEN ROUNDS OF AMMUNITION ARE AVAILABLE BEFORE HAVING TO RELOAD.

III. AMMUNITION:

DIFFERENT AMMUNITION IS USED FOR DIFFERENT FIREARMS. THE BASIC PARTS OF THE AMMUNITION ARE SIMILAR AND, OF COURSE, HAVE THE SAME BASIC RESULT. YOUR INSTRUCTOR WILL SHOW YOU VARIOUS TYPES OF AMMUNITION WITH DIFFERENT KINDS OF PROJECTILES.

AMMUNITION FOR THE REVOLVER -- THE REVOLVER USES AMMUNITION CALLED A ROUND, WHICH IS A COMPLETE CARTRIDGE READY FOR FIRING. ROUNDS FOR RELOADING ARE KEPT AVAILABLE FOR READY USE. THE PARTS OF THE ROUND ARE SHOWN BELOW:

THE CASE

is a brass, steel or copper cylinder, closed at one end, containing the other three components. It has a rim which positions it in the chamber.

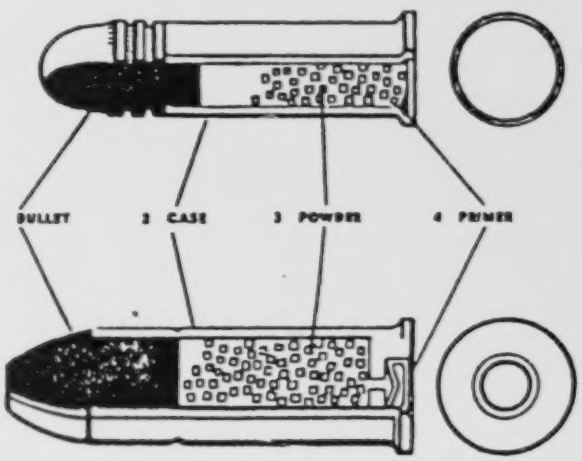
THE PRIMER

contains a very sensitive explosive compound. When struck, the compound changes chemical structure and disintegrates completely.

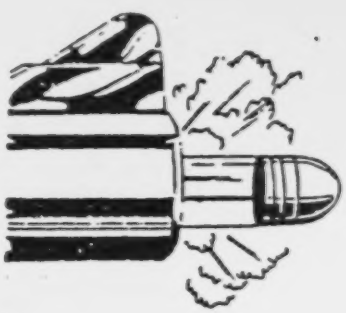
THE POWDER CHARGE

burns when ignited by the explosion of the primer. The burning creates great quantities of gas which expand very rapidly. When unconfined, modern smokeless powder burns about like celluloid.

RIMFIRE



CENTERFIRE

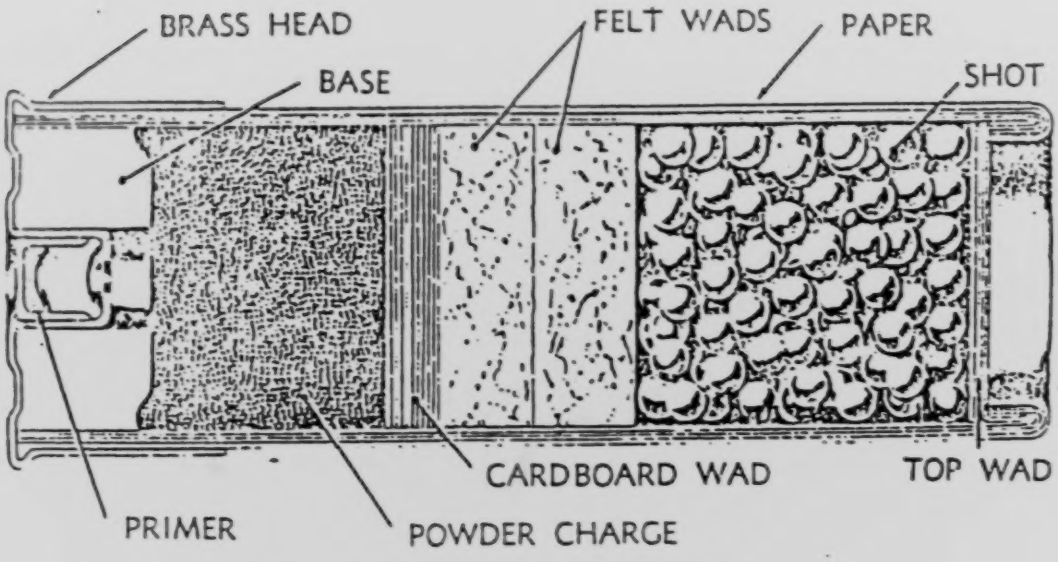


THE BULLET

is the projectile and is made of lead or lead jacketed with a harder metal. The expanding gases push it from the barrel.

AMMUNITION FOR THE SHOTGUN -- THE .12 GAUGE SHOTGUN USES FIVE TO SEVEN ROUNDS OF AMMUNITION. ROUNDS FOR RELOADING ARE KEPT AVAILABLE FOR READY USE. THE PARTS OF THE ROUND ARE SHOWN BELOW.

Longitudinal Section of a Loaded Shotshell



IV. FIREARM CARE AND CLEANING:

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE OFFICER IS THE CARE AND CLEANING OF THE FIREARM. YOUR LIFE AND THE LIFE OF OTHERS MAY DEPEND ON A WELL MAINTAINED WEAPON. A WEAPON IN GOOD OPERATING ORDER WON'T LET YOU DOWN AND WILL LAST FOR MANY YEARS.

THE MATERIALS TYPICALLY USED FOR CLEANING A WEAPON INCLUDE:

A PROPER CALIBER BRISTLE OR NYLON BRUSH;

GUN CLEANING SOLVENT;

EXTRA FINE STEEL WOOL;

CLEANING ROD;

GUN CLEANING OIL.

SAFETY IS AN IMPORTANT PART OF CLEANING A GUN. THE GUN MUST BE UNLOADED BEFORE CLEANING. BE SURE THE CYLINDER IS SWUNG OUT FREE FROM THE GUN FRAME AND THAT THERE ARE NO CARTRIDGES IN IT.

YOU WILL HAVE A CHANCE LATER TO SEE A DEMONSTRATION OF WEAPON CLEANING AND ALSO HAVE HANDS-ON PRACTICE. STUDY THE ILLUSTRATED STEPS IN THE HANDOUT PROVIDED BY YOUR INSTRUCTOR TO PREPARE FOR THIS TASK. YOU WILL BE REFERRING TO THESE STEPS LATER AS YOU ACTUALLY CLEAN A WEAPON.

PLEASE NOTE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION: GUN CLEANING SOLVENT MUST **NEVER** BE ALLOWED TO TOUCH AMMUNITION. THE SOLVENT CAN PENETRATE THE PRIMER POCKET AND CAN INVADE THE POWDER, LEAVING THE POWDER WET. IF THE POWDER BECOMES MOIST, THE ROUND WILL NOT FIRE. TYPICAL AMMUNITION IS NOT WATERPROOF.

SELF CHECK

COMPLETE THE QUESTIONS BELOW AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS WITH THOSE ON THE NEXT PAGE.

1. THE VOLATILE PORTION OF AMMUNITION IS THE _____ CHARGE.

2. ONE COMPLETE CARTRIDGE READY FOR FIRING IS CALLED A _____ OF AMMUNITION.

3. THE _____ GIVES THE BULLET DIRECTION.

4. THE EXPLOSIVE PORTION OF A ROUND IS THE _____.

5. THE _____ BRINGS A NEW LOADED CHAMBER INTO LINE WITH THE BARREL AND THE HAMMER.

6-7. DESCRIBE THE FIRST TWO MOST IMPORTANT STEPS IN CLEANING THE GUN.

_____

_____

8. WHICH WEAPON IS USED FOR LONG RANGE FIRING?

_____

9. WHICH WEAPON IS USED FOR SHORT RANGE FIRING?

_____

10. DESCRIBE IN YOUR OWN WORDS HOW THE FIREARM IS USED TO HELP THE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER "PROTECT AND SERVE."

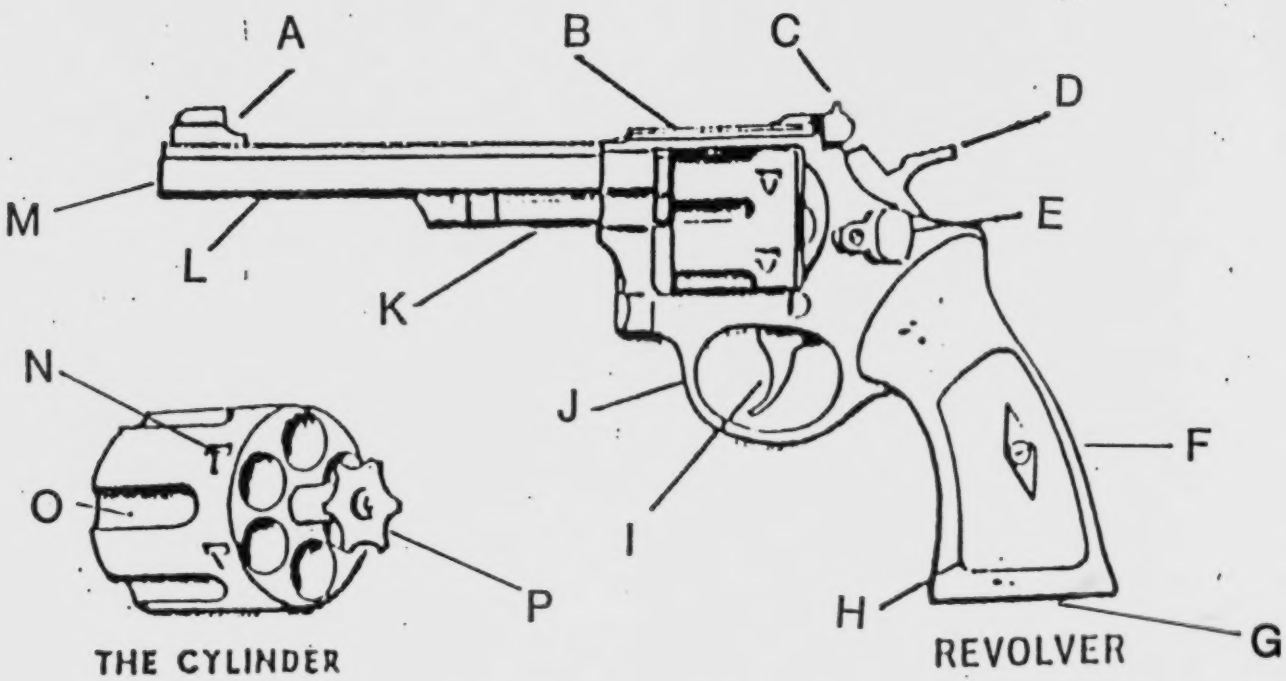
_____

_____

SELF CHECK ANSWERS

1. POWDER.
2. ROUND.
3. BARREL.
4. PRIMER.
5. CYLINDER.
6. THE GUN MUST BE UNLOADED BEFORE CLEANING.
7. BE SURE THE CYLINDER IS SWUNG OUT.
8. .12 GAUGE SHOTGUN.
9. .38 SPECIAL CALIBER REVOLVER.
10. REFER TO THE BEGINNING SECTION OF THIS MODULE IF YOU HAVE ANY PROBLEMS WITH THIS QUESTION. THEN SHARE YOUR RESPONSE (OR PROBLEM) WITH YOUR INSTRUCTOR.

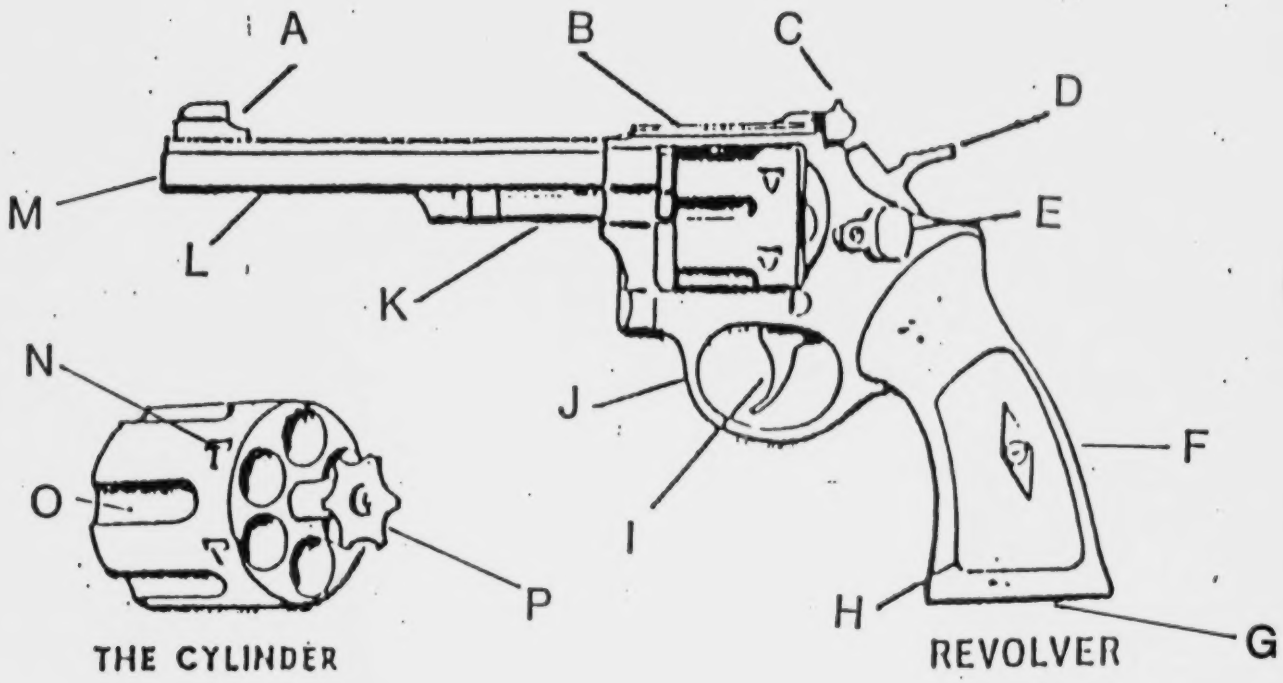
SELF CHECK



The Parts of the Revolver

A _____ I _____
B _____ J _____
C _____ K _____
D _____ L _____
E _____ M _____
F _____ N _____
G _____ O _____
H _____ P _____

SELF CHECK ANSWERS



The Parts of the Revolver

A	FRONT SIGHT	I	TRIGGER
B	TOP STRAP	J	TRIGGER GUARD
C	REAR SIGHT	K	EJECTOR ROD
D	HAMMER SPUR	L	BARREL
E	CYL. THUMB LATCH	M	MUZZLE
F	BACK STRAP	N	CLY. STOP NOTCH
G	BUTT	O	FLUTE
H	GRIP	P	EXTRACTOR STAR

APPENDIX C

Law Enforcement Recruit Officer

Training Module Two

INTRODUCTION TO FIREARMS
MODULE NUMBER TWO
JUNE, 1987

LAW ENFORCEMENT

RECRUIT OFFICER

TRAINING MODULE

CENTRAL FLORIDA CRIMINAL JUSTICE INSTITUTE

OBJECTIVES FOR MODULE TWO

1. DESCRIBE THE WAYS LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS USE WEAPONS.
2. DESCRIBE THE FIVE FUNDAMENTALS OF GOOD SHOOTING.
3. LIST THE THREE STAGES OF WEAPON USE.
4. EXPLAIN THE NOTION OF DEADLY FORCE.
5. LIST GENERAL WEAPON SAFETY RULES.

COMPLETE THIS MODULE BY READING THE MATERIAL AND COMPLETING THE SELF CHECK EXERCISES.

INTRODUCTION

HOW DO YOU USE THE RECRUIT MODELS?

THE MODULE YOU ARE READING NOW IS ONE OF THREE SPECIALLY DESIGNED MATERIALS FOR YOU TO USE AS YOU PROCEED THROUGH RECRUIT TRAINING. THE MODULES ARE SELF-PACED; THAT IS, YOU GO THROUGH THE MODULES AT YOUR OWN SPEED. FOR THE MOST PART, THE INFORMATION IS IN SELF-STUDY FORM AND IT WILL COMPLIMENT THE TRAINING YOU RECEIVE IN CLASS, IN PRACTICE SESSIONS, AND AT THE RANGE. YOU SHOULD READ THE INFORMATION HERE, STUDY THE CONTENTS, AND ANSWER THE SELF CHECK QUESTIONS THAT APPEAR AFTER EACH SECTION.

WHEN AND HOW TO USE THE WEAPON

THE HANDGUN IS WORN BY THE OFFICER EVERY DAY. THE FIREARM HAS A VARIETY OF FUNCTIONS INCLUDING THE FOLLOWING USES:

1. AS A DETERRENT TO CRIME, PERHAPS PREVENTING POTENTIAL OFFENDERS FROM CARRYING OUT A CRIME.
2. AS A MESSAGE TO LAW ABIDING CITIZENS THAT THE SECURITY OF AN ARMED LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER IS IN THEIR COMMUNITY.
3. AS DEADLY FORCE WHEN THERE IS A POSSIBLE THREAT OF GREAT BODILY HARM TO YOU OR ANOTHER.
4. AS COVER FOR ANOTHER OFFICER WHEN CONFRONTING FUGITIVES OR ARMED FELONS.
5. AS PART OF AN INVESTIGATION OF A ROBBERY OR THREAT OF HOMICIDE.

6. As part of an arrest when responding to a violent situation and/or facing someone with a weapon who is resisting arrest.

7. In a building search when a suspect is thought to be armed and hiding (you should have your weapon out and ready).

8. In an area search when a suspect or felon is thought to be armed and dangerous.

9. To assure safe escort of a prisoner or a suspect to and from the courtroom, the officer wears the weapon (it is not drawn and ready).

10. In responding to a felony call for assistance in a known hostile, violent situation.

The choice of weapon really depends on the call. For example, use a handgun for a building search. If you used the shotgun, you would be likely to show the end of it as you went around corners. However, you would probably use the shotgun in a warehouse search, a riot situation, or in a field search.

WHEN IS IT O.K. TO SHOOT?

One of the most important decisions that you make as an officer is the decision to shoot or not to shoot. The judgment you use can determine the protection of life, the safety of your partner or other officers, and the safety of citizens. The policy for shooting the firearm depends on the stated position of

POSITION OF EACH LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY. YOU MUST ABIDE BY YOUR DEPARTMENTAL PROCEDURES. STATE STATUTES PROVIDE BROAD, GENERAL GUIDELINES, AND THEN EACH LOCAL AGENCY PROVIDES SPECIFIC GUIDELINES FOR FIREARMS USE.

YOU MUST DECIDE THE APPROPRIATE WAY TO HANDLE A SITUATION THAT WILL, BY ITS NATURE, BE FILLED WITH TENSION, STRESS, AND PERHAPS EVEN CONFUSION. ALTHOUGH EVERY SITUATION YOU ENCOUNTER WILL BE DIFFERENT AND HAVE ITS OWN UNIQUE CONDITIONS, THE FOLLOWING GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS WILL HELP YOU START THINKING ABOUT WHEN LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS USE THE WEAPON.

1. USE THE WEAPON IN THE DRAWN POSITION TO RESPOND TO ARMED CONFRONTATIONS, SELF-DEFENSE SITUATIONS, SILENT ALARMS, AND DEFENSE OF OTHERS.
2. USE THE WEAPON IN THE READY POSITION WHEN THERE IS A POSSIBLE THREAT OF GREAT BODILY HARM TO YOU OR OTHERS.
3. DEADLY FORCE SHOULD BE USED ONLY IN SITUATIONS WHERE THE USE OF SUCH FORCE IS IMMEDIATELY NECESSARY TO PROTECT HUMAN LIFE FROM DEATH OR GREAT BODILY HARM.

DEADLY FORCE IS AN ISSUE THAT YOU MUST UNDERSTAND THOROUGHLY. READ THE FOLLOWING RECOMMENDATIONS TO BETTER UNDERSTAND THIS IMPORTANT PRINCIPLE OF WEAPON USE:

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. DEADLY FORCE SHOULD BE RESTRICTED TO THE APPREHENSION OF PERPETRATORS WHO, IN THE COURSE OF THEIR CRIME, THREATENED THE USE OF DEADLY FORCE, OR IF THE OFFICER BELIEVES THERE IS A SUBSTANTIAL RISK, THAT THE PERSON WHOSE ARREST IS SOUGHT WILL CAUSE DEATH OR SERIOUS BODILY HARM, IF HIS APPREHENSION IS DELAYED.
2. DEADLY FORCE SHOULD NEVER BE USED ON MERE SUSPICION THAT A CRIME, NO MATTER HOW SERIOUS, WAS COMMITTED, OR THAT THE PERSON BEING PURSUED COMMITTED THE CRIME. AN OFFICER SHOULD EITHER HAVE WITNESSED THE CRIME OR SHOULD HAVE SUFFICIENT INFORMATION TO KNOW, AS A VIRTUAL CERTAINTY, THAT THE SUSPECT COMMITTED AN OFFENSE FOR WHICH THE USE OF DEADLY FORCE IS PERMISSIBLE.
3. OFFICERS SHOULD NOT BE PERMITTED TO FIRE AT A FELONY SUSPECT WHEN LESSER FORCE COULD BE USED; WHEN THE OFFICER BELIEVES THAT THE SUSPECT CAN BE APPREHENDED REASONABLY SOON THEREAFTER WITHOUT THE USE OF DEADLY FORCE; OR WHEN THERE IS ANY SUBSTANTIAL DANGER TO INNOCENT BYSTANDERS. ALTHOUGH THE REQUIREMENT OF USING LESSER FORCE, WHEN POSSIBLE, IS A LEGAL RULE, THE OTHER LIMITATIONS ARE BASED ON SOUND PUBLIC POLICY. TO RISK THE LIFE OF INNOCENT PERSONS FOR THE PURPOSE OF APPREHENDING A FELON, CANNOT BE JUSTIFIED.

4. OFFICERS SHOULD NEVER USE WARNING SHOTS FOR ANY PURPOSE. WARNING SHOTS ENDANGER THE LIVES OF BYSTANDERS AND, IN ADDITION, MAY PROMPT A SUSPECT TO RETURN THE FIRE. FURTHER, OFFICERS SHOULD NEVER FIRE FROM A MOVING VEHICLE.

5. OFFICERS SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO USE ANY NECESSARY FORCE, INCLUDING DEADLY FORCE, TO PROTECT THEMSELVES OR OTHER PERSONS FROM DEATH OR SERIOUS INJURY. IN SUCH CASES, IT IS IMMATERIAL WHETHER THE ATTACKER HAS COMMITTED A SERIOUS FELONY, A MISDEMEANOR, OR ANY CRIME AT ALL.

6. IN ORDER TO ENFORCE FIREARMS USE POLICIES, DEPARTMENT REGULATIONS SHOULD REQUIRE A DETAILED WRITTEN REPORT ON ALL DISCHARGES OF FIREARMS. ALL CASES SHOULD BE THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE USE OF FIREARMS WAS JUSTIFIED UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES.

THESE ARE EXAMPLES OF RECOMMENDATIONS. ALWAYS CHECK WITH YOUR OWN DEPARTMENT/AGENCY FOR POLICIES AND PROCEDURES.

WHEN IS IT NOT O.K. TO SHOOT?

THERE WILL BE OCCASIONS WHEN IT IS NOT APPROPRIATE OR WISE TO SHOOT. HERE ARE A FEW EXAMPLES OF SUCH TIMES WHEN IT IS NOT O.K. TO SHOOT:

UNAUTHORIZED USE OF FIREARMS

THE FOLLOWING UNAUTHORIZED USE OF FIREARMS BY OFFICERS OF THIS DEPARTMENT WILL SUBJECT THE OFFICER TO DISCIPLINARY ACTION:

1. FIRING INTO THE AIR OR GROUND IN AN ATTEMPT TO HALT A FLEEING CRIMINAL.
2. FIRING UPON, OR AS A WARNING TO A PERSON WHO HAS BEEN ORDERED TO HALT BECAUSE OF MERE SUSPICION AND WHO, WITHOUT MAKING ANY RESISTANCE, SIMPLY RUNS AWAY TO AVOID ARREST.
3. FIRING UPON A MISDEMEANANT IN AN ATTEMPT TO EFFECT HIS/HER ARREST.

   EXCEPTION: IF THE MISDEMEANANT BECOMES A DANGEROUS ASSAILANT, OR IF AN ATTEMPT IS MADE TO RESCUE THE PRISONER WITH VIOLENCE, EVEN THOUGH CHARGED WITH A MISDEMEANOR, THE SITUATION CHANGES INSTANTLY. THE OFFICER MAY THEN MEET FORCE WITH FORCE, AND USE HIS REVOLVER ONLY IF THE OFFICER HAS PROBABLE CAUSE TO BELIEVE THAT

THE PERSON POSES A SIGNIFICANT THREAT OF DEATH OR SERIOUS PHYSICAL INJURY TO THE OFFICER OR OTHERS.

(MAITLAND POLICE DEPARTMENT POLICY MANUAL, POLICY NUMBER 11 -- FIREARMS, WEAPONS, PR-24, HANDCUFFS AND CHEMICAL AGENTS, SECTION 11.02.)

CHECK WITH YOUR OWN LOCAL AGENCY FOR DEPARTMENTAL POLICIES AND PROCEDURES ABOUT WHEN TO SHOOT OR NOT SHOOT YOUR FIREARM.

SAFE WEAPON USE

WEAPON SAFETY IS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE USE OF THE WEAPON. BECAUSE OF THE DEADLY NATURE OF THE WEAPON, YOU WILL FIND THAT YOU ARE FACED WITH FOLLOWING MANY SAFETY RULES AND REGULATIONS. EXAMINE THE RULES CAREFULLY AND CONCENTRATE ON REMEMBERING THE REGULATIONS. THESE GUIDELINES WILL BECOME PART OF YOUR BEHAVIOR AND YOU WILL BE DEVELOPING CORRECT HABITS OF WEAPON USE AS YOU PROGRESS THROUGH THESE MODULES AND USE THE F.A.T.S. MACHINE AND USE WEAPONS AT THE RANGE.

YOU ALREADY HAVE READ ABOUT AND WITNESSED THE SAFE CLEANING OF THE .38 CALIBER WEAPON AND THE .12 GAUGE SHOTGUN. PART OF SAFE WEAPON USE IS THE CAREFUL OBSERVANCE OF THE RULES FOR CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE. THERE ARE SEVERAL OTHER RULES THAT WILL ENSURE SAFE WEAPON USE. ALWAYS ABIDE BY THESE RULES:

1. CLEANING RULE -- PRIOR TO CLEANING THE GUN, ALWAYS CHECK THE CYLINDER CAREFULLY TO MAKE SURE THE GUN IS UNLOADED. NEVER GLANCE CASUALLY DOWN THE BARREL AND/OR ASSUME THAT THE GUN IS UNLOADED WITHOUT CHECKING. **ALWAYS** SWING OUT THE CYLINDER FROM THE FRAME PRIOR TO CHECKING THE BARREL.
2. SECURING WEAPONS AT HOME -- IT IS THE OFFICER'S RESPONSIBILITY TO ASSURE THAT MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD ARE INSTRUCTED IN SAFETY ASPECTS OF THE WEAPON.

WEAPONS SHOULD BE STORED IN SUCH A MANNER AS TO BE INACCESSIBLE TO OR INOPERABLE BY OTHERS WHO SHOULD NOT HAVE ACCESS TO THEM. THE FOLLOWING METHODS HAVE PROVEN EFFECTIVE AND ARE JUST A FEW OF THE MANY ACCEPTABLE WAYS TO SECURE THE WEAPON AT HOME:

-- A HIGH LOCATION SUCH AS A SHELF OR CLOSET.

-- A LOCKED CABINET OR DRAWER.

-- A GUN SAFE OR RECEPTACLE.

-- A TRIGGER LOCK OR A SET OF HANDCUFFS PLACED AROUND THE TOP STRAP.

3. THE WEAPON IS YOURS AND YOURS ALONE -- NEVER LOAN THE WEAPON OR ALLOW IT TO BE USED BY UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS.

4. THE .38 CALIBER WEAPON IS CARRIED IN THE HOLSTER AND REMAINS THERE UNTIL YOU BEGIN THE FIRST STAGE OF WEAPON USE.

5. TREAT ANY WEAPON AS IF IT WERE LOADED.

6. NEVER PUT YOUR FINGER ON THE TRIGGER UNLESS YOU ARE JUSTIFIED IN PULLING THE TRIGGER.

7. KEEP THE MOVEMENTS OF YOUR FELLOW OFFICERS IN MIND -- NEVER STEP IN FRONT OF THEM WHEN THEIR WEAPONS ARE DRAWN.

8. WHEN IT IS DRAWN, KEEP THE FIREARM IN THE CORRECT POSITION.

FIVE FUNDAMENTALS OF GOOD SHOOTING

THERE ARE FIVE FUNDAMENTAL SKILLS REQUIRED FOR EFFECTIVE SHOOTING OF THE FIREARM. YOU WILL BE DEMONSTRATING THESE FUNDAMENTAL SKILLS AS YOU PROGRESS THROUGH RECRUIT TRAINING, WHICH INCLUDE:

1. STANCE.
2. GRIP.
3. SIGHT PICTURE.
4. TRIGGER SQUEEZE.
5. BREATH CONTROL.

USING THE FIVE SKILLS WILL HELP YOU ACHIEVE A GOOD SCORE ON THE F.A.T.S. MACHINE AND ON THE RANGE. THE FIVE FUNDAMENTAL SKILLS ARE DESCRIBED HERE. YOU WILL BE RECEIVING MUCH MORE INFORMATION FROM YOUR RECRUIT INSTRUCTOR AS WELL AS VIEWING VIDEOTAPES AND PRACTICING THESE SKILLS.

1. STANCE -- THE SHOOTER'S STANCE CAN BE IN FOUR POSITIONS, INCLUDING:
   - A. STANDING.
   - B. PRONE.
   - C. BARRICADE.
   - D. KNEELING.

KNEELING POSITION

THE SHOOTING STANCE IS BASICALLY YOUR BODY POSTURE, WHICH SUPPLIES A SUPPORT OR SHOOTING PLATFORM. THE QUALITY OF THE STANCE IS A MAJOR DETERMINANT IN CREATING CONDITIONS FOR MAXIMUM CONTROL AND ACCURACY IN SHOOTING. A HIGH DEGREE OF

CONTROL IS NECESSARY TO DELIVER A RAPID, ACCURATE SHOT. EVERY INDIVIDUAL IS UNIQUE AND POSSESSES DIFFERENT CHARACTERISTICS SUCH AS HEIGHT, WEIGHT, MUSCULAR AND SKELETAL DEVELOPMENT, DEGREE OF FLEXIBILITY, AND OTHERS. THEREFORE, NO UNIVERSAL SHOOTING STANCE CAN BE UTILIZED BY ALL PEOPLE. EACH SHOOTER, UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF THE RANGE OFFICER, AND CONSISTENT WITH SAFETY, MUST FIND THE SHOOTING STANCE BEST SUITED TO HIM/HER AND THAT PROVIDES THE GREATEST DEGREE OF STABILITY AND ACCURACY FOR SHOOTING. THE SHOOTER MUST BE ABLE TO ASSUME CORRECT STANCE AS A REFLEX ACTION WITH MINIMAL EFFORT OR CONSCIOUS MANIPULATION OF THE BODY.

IN A CLOSE RANGE SITUATION, WHERE WEAPON RETENTION IS A PRIME CONCERN, THE SHOOTER SHOULD ASSUME A DEFENSIVE TYPE STANCE. THE DEFENSIVE STANCE COULD BE COMPARED TO THE STANCE TAKEN IN BOXING OR SHOOTING A SHOULDER WEAPON. THE SUPPORT FOOT IS SLIGHTLY FORWARD OF THE SHOOTING FOOT AND THE WEIGHT IS DISTRIBUTED EQUALLY ON THE BALLS OF BOTH FEET. THE KNEES ARE NOT LOCKED, BUT SLIGHTLY FLEXED. THIS WILL PROVIDE THE SHOOTER A SOLID STANCE AND PROVIDE MAXIMUM BALANCE AND MOBILITY.

2. GRIP -- THE GRIP DESCRIBES THE CORRECT WAY TO HOLD THE WEAPON. THERE ARE VARIATIONS OF THE GRIP DEPENDING ON THE SIZE AND SHAPE OF YOUR

HANDS, AND THE STRENGTH OF YOUR HAND AND FOREARM.

THERE ARE THREE MAIN GROUPS YOU WILL LEARN ABOUT IN TRAINING:

A. CUP AND SAUCER. THIS GRIP IS DOUBLE HANDED. THE WEAPON SITS IN THE PALM OF YOU WEAK HAND AND THE STRONGER HAND IS USED TO HANDLE THE WEAPON.

B. OVERLAP. IN THIS GRIP, THE FINGERS OF THE WEAK HAND WRAP AROUND THE STRONG HAND.

C. COMPLETE OVERLAP. THIS IS LIKE THE FIRST OVERLAP, EXCEPT THE WEAK FINGERS WRAP FURTHER AROUND THE STRONG HAND, THEREBY CAUSING MORE PRESSURE.

EACH GRIP IS PERSONAL AND INDIVIDUAL AND EACH SHOOTER MUST BE SENSITIVE TO THE POTENTIAL ALIGNMENT PROBLEMS CAUSED BY EACH GRIP. YOUR INSTRUCTOR WILL HELP YOU DECIDE WHICH GRIP IS BEST FOR YOU.

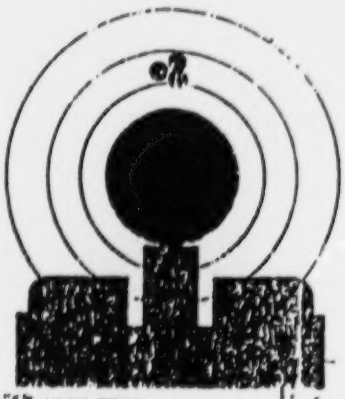
3. TRIGGER SQUEEZE -- THIS IS THE CONTINUOUS, STEADY, SLOW TRAVEL OF THE TRIGGER TO THE REAR OF THE WEAPON. TRIGGER SQUEEZE IS THE OPPOSITE OF TRIGGER JERK. WITHOUT APPLYING THE CORRECT TRIGGER SQUEEZE, ALL IS LOST. THIS STEP IN WEAPON USE CANNOT BE OVEREMPHASIZED. YOUR LIFE AND THE LIFE OF OTHERS DEPENDS ON A STEADY TRIGGER SQUEEZE. MUCH PRACTICE IS NECESSARY TO ACHIEVE CORRECT TRIGGER SQUEEZE.

4. SIGHT PICTURE -- THIS MEANS THAT THE FRONT SIGHT AND REAR SIGHT ARE ALIGNED WITH THE EYE IN DIRECT RELATIONSHIP TO THE TARGET.

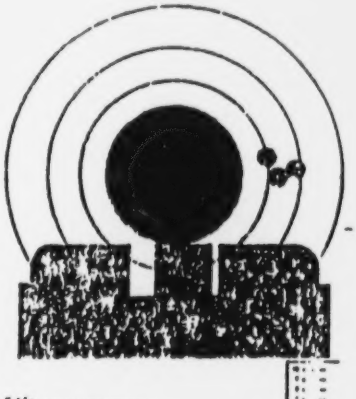
"SIGHT ALIGNMENT" IS PART OF SIGHT PICTURE. THIS TERM MEANS ALIGNING THE FRONT SITE LEVEL WITH THE REAR APERTURE WITH AN EQUAL AMOUNT OF LIGHT ON EITHER SIDE. THIS ALLOWS YOU TO HIT WHAT YOU ARE AIMING AT! SIGHT PICTURE DEMANDS PRACTICE AND SKILL.

STUDY THE ILLUSTRATIONS THAT FOLLOW TO SEE HOW SIGHT ALIGNMENT EFFECTS CORRECT SHOOTING AND INCORRECT SHOOTING THAT OCCURS TO THE LEFT, RIGHT, HIGH, OR LOW OF THE TARGET.

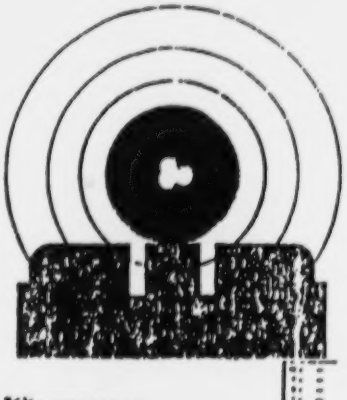
SIGHT HIGH IN NOTCH -- GROUP HIGH



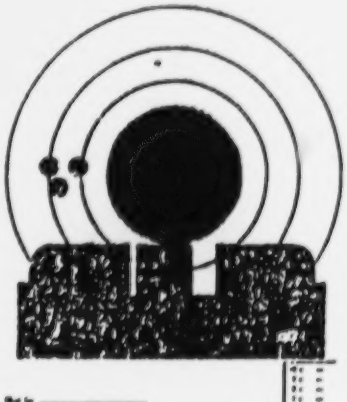
SIGHT RIGHT IN NOTCH — GROUP RIGHT



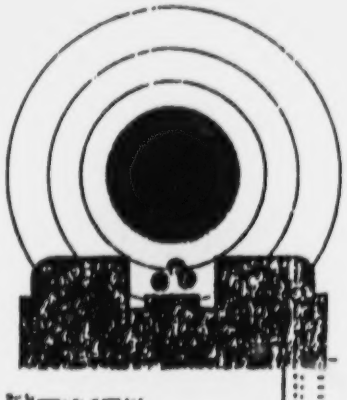
SIGHT LEVEL AND CENTERED IN NOTCH — GROUP CENTER



SIGHT LEFT IN NOTCH — GROUP LEFT



SIGHT LOW IN NOTCH -- GROUP LOW



5. BREATH CONTROL -- THIS YOU CAN DO EASILY. TAKE IN A FULL BREATH, LET OUT ABOUT HALF AS YOU START THE TRIGGER SQUEEZE. EXPEND THE REST OF YOUR BREATH AFTER YOU HAVE FIRED THE WEAPON. YOUR BREATH CONTROL HELPS YOU CONTROL THE WEAPON AND USE IT ACCURATELY.

SELF CHECK (A)

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS BELOW AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS WITH THE MODEL ANSWERS ON THE NEXT PAGE.

1. WHAT IS THE FIRST STEP IN USING THE FIREARM?

_____

_____

2. WHAT "PEOPLE" RELATED PROBLEMS COULD OCCUR AFTER YOU HAVE COMPLETED THE FIRST STEP?

_____

_____

_____

3. WHAT IS THE SECOND STEP IN USING THE WEAPON?

_____

_____

4. WHAT EVENTS HAVE SOMETIMES OCCURRED WHEN THIS STEP IS USED AS A BLUFF?

_____

_____

_____

5. WHAT CONSTITUTES THE LEGAL JUSTIFICATION FOR ACTUAL SHOOTING OF THE FIREARM?

_____

_____

_____

SELF CHECK ANSWERS (A)

1. DRAWING THE FIREARM.
2. IN DRAWING THE FIREARM, YOU MAY SCARE A CITIZEN WHO DOES NOT RECOGNIZE THE SITUATION AS A LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER DOES. THIS ACTION MAY PROMPT PANIC, FLIGHT, OR EVEN AGGRESSIVE OR DEFENSIVE ACTION AGAINST THE OFFICER.
3. THE POINTING OF THE FIREARM AT AN INTENDED TARGET.
4. THE BLUFF MAY BE CALLED IN SITUATIONS WHERE THE LEGAL JUSTIFICATION OR UNJUSTIFIABLE USE OF FORCE IS LACKING.
5. WHEN YOUR LIFE, THE LIFE OF A FELLOW OFFICER, OR THE LIFE OF A CITIZEN IS IN DIRECT AND IMMINENT JEOPARDY.

SELF CHECK (B)

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS BELOW. CHECK YOUR ANSWERS WITH THOSE ON THE NEXT PAGE.

1. DESCRIBE THE THREE (3) STAGES OF FIREARM USE.

   A. _____

   B. _____

   C. _____

2. DESCRIBE THE JUSTIFICATION NECESSARY TO USE DEADLY FORCE.

   _____

   _____

   _____

3. DESCRIBE THREE (3) SITUATIONS WHEN DEADLY FORCE CANNOT BE USED.

   A. _____

   B. _____

   C. _____

4. WHAT IS THE FIRST SAFETY PRECAUTION TO TAKEN WHEN CLEANING A WEAPON?

   _____

   _____

5. DESCRIBE THREE (3) PLACES WHERE YOU MIGHT SAFELY STORE A WEAPON IN YOUR HOME.

   A. _____

   B. _____

   C. _____

SELF CHECK (8) (CONT'D.)

6. NEVER PUT YOUR FINGER ON THE TRIGGER OF A FIREARM UNLESS YOU ARE JUSTIFIED IN PULLING THE TRIGGER.

   TRUE/FALSE.

7. TREAT ANY WEAPON AS IF IT IS LOADED.

   TRUE/FALSE.

SELF CHECK ANSWERS (B)

1. A. DRAWING THE FIREARM.
   B. POINTING THE FIREARM.
   C. SHOOTING THE FIREARM.
2. TO PROTECT YOURSELF OR ANOTHER PERSON FROM DEATH OR SERIOUS BODILY INJURY.
3. A. WHEN LESSER FORCE CAN BE USED.
   B. IF THE SUBJECT CAN BE APPREHENDED REASONABLY SOON THEREAFTER, WITHOUT THE USE OF DEADLY FORCE.
   C. WHEN THERE IS SUBSTANTIAL DANGER TO INNOCENT BYSTANDERS.
4. MAKE SURE THE FIREARM IS UNLOADED.
5. A. ON A HIGH SHELF, OUT OF NORMAL REACH.
   B. IN A LOCKED BOX OR CABINET.
   C. ANY PLACE, AS LONG AS THE FIREARM IS MADE INOPERATIVE BY LOCKING OUT THE CYLINDER OR BLOCKING THE TRIGGER.
6. TRUE.
7. TRUE.

APPENDIX D

Law Enforcement Recruit Officer

Training Module Three

INTRODUCTION TO FIREARMS
MODULE NUMBER THREE
JUNE, 1987

LAW ENFORCEMENT

RECRUIT OFFICER

TRAINING MODULE

CENTRAL FLORIDA CRIMINAL JUSTICE INSTITUTE

INTRODUCTION

HOW DO YOU USE RECRUIT MODULES?

THE MODULE YOU READ NOW IS ONE OF THREE SPECIALLY DESIGNED MATERIALS FOR YOU TO USE AS YOU PROCEED THROUGH RECRUIT TRAINING. THE MODULES ARE SELF-PACED; THAT IS, YOU GO THROUGH THE MODULES AT YOUR OWN SPEED. FOR THE MOST PART, THE INFORMATION IS IN SELF-STUDY FORM AND IT WILL COMPLIMENT THE TRAINING YOU RECEIVE IN CLASS, IN PRACTICE SESSIONS, AND AT THE RANGE. YOU SHOULD READ THE INFORMATION HERE, STUDY THE CONTENTS, AND ANSWER THE SELF CHECK QUESTIONS THAT APPEAR AFTER EACH SECTION.

PHYSICAL REQUIREMENTS OF WEAPON USE

EARLIER IN THIS MODULE, YOU LEARNED THAT THERE WERE SKILLS AND ABILITIES NEEDED FOR USING THE WEAPON EFFECTIVELY. YOU NEED THE CORRECT ATTITUDE TOWARD THE GUN, KNOWLEDGE OF THE PARTS AND FUNCTION OF THE WEAPON, AND GOOD JUDGMENT. IN ADDITION, YOU WILL ALSO NEED SPECIFIC PHYSICAL STRENGTH AND STAMINA TO USE THE WEAPON AND TO PASS THE RANGE TEST.

RECRUITS WHO POSSESS UPPER TORSO AND HAND AND ARM MUSCLE STRENGTH ARE USUALLY MUCH MORE SUCCESSFUL AT THE RANGE THAN THOSE RECRUITS WHO DON'T HAVE THOSE MUSCLE STRENGTHS YET. RECRUITS WHO DON'T HAVE THESE STRENGTHS NOW, DO POSSESS THE POTENTIAL FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THESE MUSCLES. YOU CAN BEGIN TO DEVELOP THESE

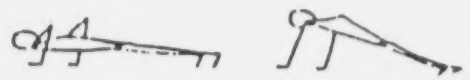
NEEDED PHYSICAL SKILLS BY EXERCISING REGULARLY.

THE EXERCISES DESCRIBED HERE ARE PRESENTED BY THE MID-FLORIDA TECH. WELLNESS PROGRAM. A WELLNESS PROGRAM INSTRUCTOR WILL BE AVAILABLE TO ADVISE ADDITIONAL EXERCISES. IN THE MEANTIME, TRY THESE EXERCISES:

EXERCISES TO BUILD UPPER BODY STRENGTH AND ENDURANCE

1. PUSH-UPS -- ARM AND SHOULDER GIRDLE ENDURANCE.

IF YOU ARE NOT USED TO DOING PUSH-UPS, BEGIN WITH THE MODIFIED TYPE: KNEES FLEXED ON THE FLOOR. BEGIN WITH 8-10, A COUPLE OF TIMES A DAY, EVERY OTHER DAY FOR THE FIRST WEEK; EVERY DAY THEREAFTER. AFTER THE THIRD WEEK, INCREASE THE NUMBER BY FIVE EACH WEEK, IF POSSIBLE. YOU MAY BE SORE TO BEGIN WITH -- DON'T GET DISCOURAGED! DON'T DO THIS EXERCISE TO THE POINT OF PAIN -- REDUCE THE NUMBER IF NECESSARY.



2. CURLS -- TRICEP AND BICEP STRENGTH AND ENDURANCE.

FILL A MILK JUG (OR EVEN A PRINGLE'S CAN) PARTIALLY (1/4 FULL TO BEGIN WITH) WITH SAND OR WATER. GRADUALLY INCREASE THE AMOUNT OF FILLING AS THE EXERCISE BECOMES "EASY."

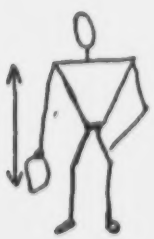
STAND WITH KNEES SLIGHTLY BENT, BUTTOCKS TUCKED UNDER (KNOWN AS THE "PELVIC TILT"). BRING MILK JUG TO 90 DEGREES, CURL ARMS TO CHEST AND RETURN TO 90 DEGREES. THIS IS A CONTROLLED, DELIB-

ERATE MOVEMENT. COUNT THREE BEATS UP, HOLD AT CHEST FOR 2-3 COUNTS, RETURN COUNTING THREE BEATS. BE SURE TO BREATHE! BEGIN WITH 6-10 CURLS, AND INCREASE THE NUMBER OF REPETITIONS AND THE WEIGHT GRADUALLY. PERFORM ONCE PER DAY, THREE DAYS A WEEK.

THESE SAME PRINCIPLES APPLY SHOULD YOU HAVE ACCESS TO FREE WEIGHTS -- START WITH A LIGHT AMOUNT OF WEIGHT AND A LOW NUMBER OF REPETITIONS, INCREASE GRADUALLY.

3. <u>ARM RAISES -- SHOULDER AND UPPER ARM STRENGTH AND ENDURANCE.</u>

ONCE AGAIN, USE THE MILK JUG! HOLD THE JUG OUT IN FRONT OF YOU -- DON'T LOCK YOUR ELBOWS! LIFT JUG STRAIGHT UP, LEVEL WITH YOUR HEAD, AND THEN LOWER JUG STRAIGHT DOWN AGAIN. USE CONTROLLED MOVEMENTS -- COUNT! DO 6-10 RAISES, ONCE PER DAY, THREE TIMES PER WEEK.



4. SIDE ARM RAISES -- TRICEPS AND SHOULDER STRENGTH AND ENDURANCE.

USE THE SAME MOVEMENT BUT OUT TO THE SIDE. DON'T LOCK YOUR ELBOWS!

5. ISOMETRICS

A. CHEST PUSH -- SHOULDER AND ELBOW FLEXORS. PUSH PALMS OF HANDS TOGETHER, HOLD FOR TEN SECONDS, RELAX. REPEAT THREE TIMES. PERFORM TWICE PER DAY TO START WITH.

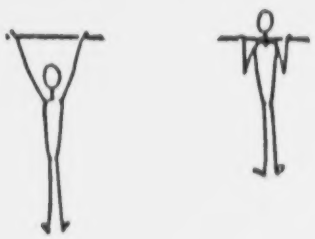
B. SHOULDER PULL -- SHOULDER AND ELBOW EXTENSORS. LOCK FINGERS IN FRONT OF YOU, TRY TO PULL THEM APART, HOLD FOR TEN SECONDS, RELAX. REPEAT THREE TIMES. PERFORM TWICE PER DAY TO START WITH.

6. BALL SQUEEZE -- Fingers, Wrist, Forearm.

Hold tennis ball (or handball) firmly in hand and squeeze as much as possible for 5-10 seconds, relax. Repeat three times, two times per day. Gradually build time and number of days.

7. PULL UPS -- Arm and Shoulder Girdle Endurance.

Stretch shoulder and back before doing this. SECURELY attach a metal bar at approximately your reach level (in the doorway, etc.) Be careful of travel rods. They are not secure enough by themselves. Grip bar with palms facing you. Slowly pull chin up over bar, hold for 2-3 seconds, and slowly return. Do as many as you can.



8. DIPS (Modified)

Assume a leaning position against a stable surface, arms straight out. Lower body forward until elbows are flexed at 90 degrees. Return to start position. Do as many as you can. This should be a controlled movement. A work up activity for this (if this is too difficult) is a Flexed Arm Hang. Grab the bar, palms facing away from you. With chin above bar, get feet off floor and hang. Hold as long as possible.

9. TRICEPS EXTENSION -- Elbow Extensors.

Grab towel behind you. Right hand above right shoulder, left hand at left hip. Attempt to pull towel upward with top hand. Hold for 10-15 seconds, then change hands. Do once or twice per day.

PLAN PHYSICAL EXERCISES

In order to build upper torso strength, physical exercises must be done consistently and physical exercises must become a part of your daily routine. To begin accomplishing this, plan the daily exercises you need to do for one month. The Wellness Instructor can assist you in integrating physical exercises into your day and in motivating you to implement the monthly plan.

F.A.T.S. AND YOU

YOU WILL BE LEARNING TO USE FIREARMS ON THE STATE OF THE ART TRAINING EQUIPMENT CALLED THE FIREARMS TRAINING SYSTEM (F.A.T.S.) MACHINE.

THE F.A.T.S. MACHINE IS A COMPUTERIZED INDOOR FIRING RANGE THAT CONSISTS OF A COMPUTER, A PROJECTOR, A PRINTER, A LARGE SCREEN, AND A FIREARM THAT HAS BEEN MODIFIED TO INCLUDE A LASER. WHEN THE PICTURES, EITHER STILL SHOTS (TARGETS) OR MOVING SCENARIOS, ARE PROJECTED ON THE SCREEN, THE PARTICIPANT MUST "FIRE" AT THE SCREEN, USING THE MODIFIED FIREARM. THE MODIFIED FIREARM PRODUCES A SMALL LIGHT FROM THE LASER THAT CONTACTS THE SCREEN AND DISPLAYS THE POINT OF IMPACT. THERE ARE NO LIVE ROUNDS USED, HOWEVER, THE FIREARM IS LOADED WITH A BLANK THAT CONTAINS A PRIMER, ENABLING THE WEAPON TO PRODUCE THE SOUND OF A LIVE ROUND BEING FIRED.

THE F.A.T.S. PROVIDES YOU WITH AN OPPORTUNITY FOR ONE-ON-ONE APPLICATION OF BASIC FIREARMS TECHNIQUES, SUCH AS TRIGGER SQUEEZE AND SIGHT PICTURE. THE BEGINNER, TAKES ADVANTAGE OF THE COMPUTER/LASER SIMULATION OF ACTUAL SHOOTING WITHOUT THE DANGER OF LIVE AMMUNITION. YOU CAN PRACTICE THE TECHNIQUES YOU WILL NEED ON THE RANGE, WITHOUT THE FEAR ASSOCIATED WITH LIVE ROUNDS. F.A.T.S. PROVIDES YOU WITH THE OPPORTUNITY TO PRACTICE SAFELY WITH ASSISTANCE FROM YOUR INSTRUCTOR. THE F.A.T.S. MACHINE IS UTILIZED TO HELP YOU PASS THE FIREARMS COURSE.

TIME SPENT WITH THE F.A.T.S. VARIES, DEPENDING ON THE RECRUIT'S PAST FIREARMS EXPERIENCE. YOU WILL NEED TO DEMONSTRATE CORRECT SIGHT ALIGNMENT, LOADING AND UNLOADING, TRIGGER SQUEEZE, AND STANCE. YOU WILL BE SCHEDULED TO GO TO THE RANGE AFTER YOU HAVE DEMONSTRATED PROFICIENCY IN THESE SKILLS.

PLEASE NOTE -- ALTHOUGH THE F.A.T.S. EMPLOYS A LASER GUN, THE GUN IS A REGULAR ISSUE HANDGUN AND CREATES THE SAME LOUD NOISE UPON FIRING AS ANY OTHER GUN.

F.A.T.S. SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

1. THE ONLY WEAPON ALLOWED IN THE FIREARMS TRAINING SYSTEM ROOM WILL BE THE LASER HANDGUN. VIOLATION OF THIS RULE WILL BE CAUSE FOR PUNITIVE ACTION.
2. THE STUDENT WILL ALWAYS WEAR SOME FORM OF EYE AND EAR PROTECTION.
3. THE HANDGUN MUST NEVER BE HELD NEAR THE FACE OR HEAD AREA OF THE STUDENT OR THE FACILITATOR. EVEN THOUGH THIS WEAPON IS LOADED ONLY WITH PRIMERS, THERE STILL EXISTS A POTENTIAL HAZARD FOR FLASH INJURY. TREAT THE LASER GUN AS IF IT WERE AN ACTUAL LOADED FIREARM.

THE RANGE AND YOU

THE PURPOSE OF THE RANGE IS TO ALLOW YOU TO DEMONSTRATE PROFICIENCY WITH FIREARMS. FLORIDA STATE STANDARDS REQUIRE THAT YOU ACHIEVE AT LEAST A MINIMUM

LEVEL OF SKILL WITH FIREARMS IN ORDER TO PASS YOUR RECRUIT TRAINING.

YOUR INSTRUCTOR WILL SCHEDULE YOUR RANGE VISIT. IN ORDER TO PREPARE FOR THIS EXPERIENCE, YOU SHOULD BRING THE FOLLOWING ITEMS TO THE RANGE:

1. SUITABLE CLOTHING

   A. PANTS THAT WILL ACCEPT A WIDE BELT: 2" WIDE BELT.

   B. LARGE, STRONG REAR POCKET ON PANTS TO HOLD AMMO SUPPLY.

   C. ARMY BOOTS, STURDY SHOES OR SNEAKERS. NO HIGH HEELS, OPEN TOES, OR SANDALS.

   D. T-SHIRTS, SWEATSHIRTS. NO SUGGESTIVE PRINTING, I.E., "DOLL HOUSE."

   E. SUMMER: LIGHT CLOTHING.
      LIGHT JACKET FOR NIGHT FIRING.
      SUN SCREEN.
      SUN GLASSES.
      VISOR OR CAP WITH VISOR.
      INSECT REPELLANT.

   F. WINTER: HEAVY CLOTHING.
      WARM EAR COVERING.
      CHAP STICK.
      HAND LOTION.

2. EXTRA PRESCRIPTION GLASSES IF YOU WEAR CONTACTS

3. FOOD AND DRINK

4. BANDAIDS/BANDAGES FOR SORE FINGER AND SKINNED ELBOWS
5. FLASHLIGHT WITH MOMENTARY ON/OFF SWITCH
6. CLEANING PATCHES AND RAGS FOR GUN CLEANING

YOU WILL HAVE SEVERAL NEW INSTRUCTORS AT THE RANGE. EACH INSTRUCTOR HAS A SPECIAL AREA OF EXPERTISE AND WILL DEMONSTRATE FIREARMS SKILLS TO YOU. THE FIRST DAY, YOU WILL BE DOING SUCH PRACTICE TASKS AS HOLSTERING AND UNHOLSTERING -- PERHAPS FOR SEVERAL HOURS. YOU WILL BE PRACTICING OTHER SKILLS SUCH AS LOADING AND UNLOADING, VARIOUS SHOOTING STANCES, DRY FIRING, TRIGGER SQUEEZE AND SIGHT ALIGNMENT BEFORE YOUR PRACTICE WITH ACTUAL WET FIRING, I.E., FIRING WITH LIVE ROUNDS.

DURING THE SECOND DAY, YOU WILL BE WET FIRING AND GOING THROUGH THE PRACTICAL POLICE COURSE (P.P.C.). THE P.P.C. IS A STANDARD COURSE, REQUIRED BY THE STATE, AND REQUIRES THAT YOU FIRE ACCURATELY AT TARGETS FROM DISTANCES OF 5, 7, 15, AND 25 YARDS AWAY.

ON THE THIRD DAY, YOU ARE INTRODUCED TO "TIMED FIRE," WHICH MEANS YOU WILL FIRE AT TARGETS AT THE DISTANCES MENTIONED ABOVE, WITH A TIME LIMIT. IN ADDITION, YOU WILL RECEIVE SHOTGUN USE ORIENTATION AND AN OPPORTUNITY TO FIRE THE SHOTGUN. YOU WILL STAY LATE THE THIRD DAY AND DO NIGHT FIRING.

ON THE FOURTH DAY, YOU WILL RECEIVE MORE TIMED PRACTICE. YOU WILL RECEIVE INDIVIDUAL HELP AS YOU NEED IT ON THIS DAY.

ON THE FIFTH DAY, YOU PARTICIPATE IN QUALIFICATIONS TO MEET MINIMUM HANDGUN FIREARMS STANDARDS. AFTER YOU MEET THOSE STANDARDS, YOU HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO QUALIFY FOR SHOTGUN PROFICIENCY.

YOU WILL BE HEARING ABOUT THE FIRING LINE. THIS LINE LOOKS LIKE A SIDEWALK AND RUNS PARALLEL TO THE TARGETS.

PLEASE NOTE THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS YOU WILL ENCOUNTER AT THE RANGE:

-- MUCH NOISE.

-- RIGOROUS PHYSICAL DEMANDS.

-- OUTDOOR CONDITIONS (BUGS, HUMIDITY).

-- SEVERAL INSTRUCTORS CALLING OUT ORDERS.

-- DIFFERENT SHOOTING ACTIVITIES.

-- PRESSURE CREATED BY TIME LIMITS.

SAFETY RULES ON THE RANGE

NOTE THE FOLLOWING RANGE GENERAL SAFETY RULES:

1. SHOW UP ON TIME WITH EQUIPMENT.
2. LISTEN CAREFULLY TO YOUR INSTRUCTOR, AND FOLLOW ALL COMMANDS.
3. GIVE THE RANGE ACTIVITIES YOUR FULL AND COMPLETE ATTENTION.
4. PAY STRICT ATTENTION TO THE RANGE OFFICER.
5. FIREARMS MUST HAVE THE CYLINDER OPEN BEFORE THEY CAN BE ISSUED TO YOU OR HANDED TO ANYONE ELSE.

NOTE THE FOLLOWING SPECIFIC SAFETY RULES WHEN YOU ARE ON THE FIRING LINE:

1. BE QUIET -- DO NOT SPEAK WITH OTHERS.
2. LISTEN CAREFULLY TO DIRECTIONS -- DO NOT ANTICIPATE COMMANDS.
3. POINT YOUR WEAPON AT THE TARGET ONLY -- NEVER LET YOUR WEAPON BE AIMED ANYWHERE ELSE.
4. FIREARMS SHALL BE LOADED ON THE RANGE ONLY AFTER THE POSITION IS TAKEN ON THE FIRING LINE AND LOADING COMMAND IS GIVEN.
5. IF YOUR WEAPON MALFUNCTIONS, SIGNAL YOUR INSTRUCTOR -- NEVER FIRE SUCCEEDING SHOT AFTER MALFUNCTION.

THERE ARE SOME OTHER CARDINAL RULES:

1. NO SMOKING ON THE FIRING LINE.
2. NO TALKING ON THE FIRING LINE, EXCEPT TO INSTRUCTORS.
3. NEVER DRY FIRE, EXCEPT UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF AN INSTRUCTOR.

SUMMARY

YOUR ACADEMY AND YOUR INSTRUCTORS WANT YOU TO SUCCEED ON THE RANGE AND IN ALL ASPECTS OF YOUR LAW ENFORCEMENT PREPARATION. THESE MODULES, THE WELLNESS OPPORTUNITIES, AND THE F.A.T.S. MACHINE TRAINING AND PRACTICE HAVE ALL BEEN ESPECIALLY DESIGNED BY YOUR INSTRUCTORS TO HELP YOU ACQUIRE SKILLS NEEDED AT THE RANGE. IF YOU NEED ADDITIONAL SPECIAL HELP OR PRACTICE, SEE YOUR INSTRUCTOR.

APPENDIX E

Test Description

"Qualifying at the Range"

Qualifying at the Range

All recruits are required to qualify in firearms use at the range. In order to pass this requirement, recruits must demonstrate the following skills and standards of the Practical Police Course (PPC). Five points are earned for each accurate round, i.e., the round that hit the target dead center.

PPC Range Qualifications

Six Round, Timed, Five Yard Line

1. From the 5-yard firing line, draw and fire first 2 rounds in 6 seconds.
2. Come to the ready position, fire 2 rounds in 4 seconds.
3. Come to the ready position again, fire 2 rounds in 4 seconds.

Timed Reload

1. On command, unload, reload in 10 seconds.
2. Switch the firearm to the weak hand, shoot 3 strings of 2 rounds in 4 seconds each, coming back to the ready after each 2 rounds.
3. Unload and holster.
4. Move back to 7-yard line and reload and holster.

Twelve Round Timed, Seven Yard

On command shoot 12 rounds in 25 seconds from seven yards (this includes unloading and reloading the second 6 rounds). Unload and holster.
(At this point, recruits could earn 120 points.)

Eighteen Rounds, Timed, Fifteen Yards

On command shoot 18 rounds in 50 seconds from fifteen yards (this includes loading and unloading the second and third 6 rounds). Six rounds each are fired from the standing, kneeling and standing positions. Unload and holster.

Eighteen Rounds Timed at the Twenty Yards

On command, shoot 18 rounds in 90 seconds from twenty yards (this includes loading and unloading the second and third 6 rounds). Six rounds each from the strong hand barricade, kneeling, and prone positions.
(Possible 300 points total.)